









**Intimations.**

THE HONGKONG &amp; KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, will be held at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Office, Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1904, at 12.15 P.M., when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 31st day of August, 1904, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

- 1.—That the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,500,000 to \$1,700,000 by the creation of 100,000 New Shares of \$5 each.
- 2.—That such New Shares be issued at a premium of \$30 per share and be offered to those persons who are registered as Shareholders of the Company on 1st October, 1904, in the proportion of one New Share for every complete three shares held by them on 1st October, 1904.
- 3.—That the amount due for the New Shares shall be called up on 31st December, 1904.

Dated the 2nd September, 1904.  
By Order of the Board,  
EDWARD OSBORNE,  
Secretary.

NOTICE CONVEYING SECOND EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Bank Premises, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the Resolutions set out below, which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 3rd day of September, 1904, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.  
That the Capital of the Company be reduced from £1,000,000, divided into 750,000 Shares of £1 each (Founders' Shares), and 99,925 Shares of £10 each (Ordinary Shares), to £600,475, divided into 60,047.5 Shares of £10 each; and that such reduction be effected by writing off the whole amount paid or credited as paid on each of the 750,000 Shares of £1 each and cancelling those Shares, and by writing off £1 per Share, out of the sum of £8 per Share which has been paid or credited as paid on the 4,433 Shares of £10 each which have been issued, and by reducing each of the 99,925 Shares of £10 each to a Share of £1.

By Order,  
CEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 7th September, 1904. [1014]

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

ISSUE OF 30,000 NEW SHARES OF \$10 EACH.

PURSUANT to Resolution the General Managers of A. S. WATSON & Company, Limited, hereby invite applications from the Shareholders of the Company for the issue of 30,000 new shares of \$10 each at a Premium of 10 per cent. or \$11 a share.

Each Registered Shareholder on the 28th day of September, 1904, applying for the New Issue will be entitled to one share for every two shares registered in his name. Shares not applied for by those entitled to apply will be dealt with by the General Managers in accordance with Article 40 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Applications for Shares in the New Issue will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hongkong from the 28th September, 1904, to the 30th September, 1904, both days inclusive, and the whole amount of \$11 per share will be payable on application. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th September, 1904, to the 8th October, 1904, both days inclusive.

The present paid-up Capital of the Company is \$600,000, divided into 60,000 shares of \$10 each, and the New Issue is required to increase the Capital of the Company to \$900,000 divided into 90,000 shares of \$10 each.

The whole of the premium received from the New Issue will be placed to the Credit of the Permanent Reserve Fund.

The New Issue will rank for Dividend for the three months ending 31st December, 1904, payable in May, 1905.

Forms of application for the New Issue can be obtained at the Company's Offices in Alexandra Buildings or at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hongkong, Shanghai, and London.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1904. [714]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

AQUATIC SPORTS, 1904.

THE ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS will be continued on SATURDAY, the 17th September, in the CLUB ENCLOSURE, Austin Road, Kowloon. Sports commence at 4 P.M. sharp.

Admission for Gentlemen, non-members, 50 cents. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half price.

Tickets for Admission may be obtained at the Gate, or from the Undersigned, c/o Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.

The Secretary's Launch will leave Blake Pier on SATURDAY, the 17th, at 4 P.M. sharp, to convey Spectators and Competitors.

HAROLD C. AUSTEN,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 7th September, 1904. [985]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

AQUATIC SPORTS, 1904.

THE COMMITTEE of the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB request the pleasure of the Company of the LADIES of HONGKONG at the CLUB ENCLOSURE, Austin Road, Kowloon, on SATURDAY, the 17th September, at 4 P.M. sharp, on the occasion of the Annual Aquatic Sports.

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. C. N. Watts and Officers, the Band of the 1st Bat. Sherwood Foresters will play selections during the afternoon.

HAROLD C. AUSTEN,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 7th September, 1904. [986]

**Intimations.**

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that THE ANSONIA CLOCK COMPANY, of No. 99, John Street, New York, in the United States of America, and of No. 23, Fore Street, London, England, have on the 4th day of July, 1902, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Mark, of the following Trade Mark:—

The letter A enclosed within a square which has short lines at its four corners and which square is enclosed within a Diamond, in the name of THE ANSONIA CLOCK COMPANY who claim to be the Sole Proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants since 1865 in respect of the following goods:—

Horological Instruments in class 10.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 9th day of July, 1904.

DENNYS & BOWLEY,  
Solicitors for the Applicants.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

are prepared, during suspension of their Trans-Pacific Service and until further notice, to BOOK CARGO AND ISSUE BILLS OF LADING to SEATTLE, WASH., VICTORIA, B.C., and PACIFIC COAST PORTS, also to OVERLAND POINTS in the UNITED STATES and CANADA in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY FROM SEATTLE, as hitherto, by the Steamers of the NORTHERN PACIFIC S.S. CO., BOSTON STEAMSHIP and TOWBOAT COS., OCEAN S.S. CO. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, First Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 20th May, 1904. [643]

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

THE Splendid Steamer

"YING KING,"

Captain Pake, will make an EXCURSION TRIP to MACAO, on EVERY SUNDAY, leaving the Company's wharf at the end of Wing Lok Street, at 8.30 A.M., and returning from Macao at 7.30 P.M.

The Steamer will lay alongside the S.S. "PERSIAN" wharf at Macao.

FARE:  
1st Class Single Ticket \$2.00, with Cabin \$3.00.  
Return \$3.00, " " \$5.00.  
Tiffin and Dinner may be had on Board at \$1 each meal.

YUK ON & Co., Ltd.  
S. A. NORONH,  
Macao Agent.  
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1904. [998]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

BY GIVING A VERY LARGE ORDER,

WE HAVE SECURED THE

CO-OPERATION

OF THE MAKERS OF THE

"APOLLO

MASTER

PLAYERS"

IN LOWERING THEIR PRICES, AND

WE NOW OFFER THEM FROM

\$365 TO \$850.

NEW

CONSIGNMENT

JUST ARRIVED

PER S.S. "EMPEROR OF CHINA."

WE WILL SUPPLY AN UPRIGHT

IRON GRAND AND A PIANO

PLAYER FOR \$825. CASH OR

CREDIT TERMS.

These Players have been tested in Hongkong for 5 years (at Peak included) without a Single Failure, which can be said of no other Player.

THE

ROBINSON PIANO

Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1904. [39]

**LAND-TAKING**

IN THE TWO KWANG.

(Continued from page 3.)

THE REGULATIONS.

First rule.—The deeds for stamping shall be of two kinds, one kind for use in stamping property value that has been mortgaged, and the other for use in stamping the value of property which has been sold.

Each kind shall consist of 3 parts. The first part is called the deed paper; the second is for official use and inspection, and the third part shall be returned to the Treasurer.

These 3 kinds must be in proper form, and to be supplied by the Treasurer. The papers shall state, first, the reasons for the new regulations, and then shall follow certain specifications as to former methods of stamping deeds. The deeds shall be numbered, and the stamp affixed to the number, and then the deeds thus prepared shall be sent to all magistrates who shall sell the same to those who may need to use them.

Magistrates shall require the names of seller and buyer, the mortgagee, and the middleman, both surnames and given names, to be written out on the deed, and also a written statement as to extent of ground sold, and number of houses sold or mortgaged, and the locality, together with the price of land sold or mortgaged.

Immediately after the purchase of the paper the stamp tax must be paid, and the magistrate will affix the stamp, and the value of the land must be written in the middle of the deed, and then all possibility of fraud is excluded.

One part of the triple form shall be retained by the person paying the tax, and one part retained by the magistrate, and the third part be sent to the Treasurer.

Hereafter no need will arise for the use of the old form of deed, and all magistrates having such forms on hand are requested to send the same to the Treasurer.

Second rule.—These deeds shall be distributed by the magistrates to the various heads of the markets for sale to the people. In case there are localities far removed from the markets and prominent localities, the deeds may be given to honest shops for disposal to those who may need to use the same.

The shops shall keep a book for recording names of seller and buyer, together with locality and price of lands and houses.

At the end of every month this book must be sent to the magistrate for inspection. Persons who buy deed paper, to pay stamp tax, shall be sought, and thus it will be difficult to enact frauds of any kind in this matter.

Magistrates at the expiration of their appointments shall leave a clear statement as to deeds stamped for inspection of their successors, and thus avoid trouble in this matter.

Third rule.—As to price of stamping deeds, we find that formerly there were 3 kinds of deeds, and that the price of stamping varies being cheaper when the official was about to vacate his office.

Even in districts contiguous the price was not the same, varying in amount from 2 to 7 candareens per tael.

Now we have a fixed price which is 6 candareens per tael for land sold, and 3 candareens for land mortgaged. Every official must send the third part of the triple deed to the Treasurer together with the money that may be due.

If any variation appears the magistrate shall be held responsible. Coined money being now the standard, all money due must be forwarded in that coin, and no extra charges will be allowed.

PENALTIES FOR DEFAUDING IN THESE MATTERS.

Fourth rule.—The old practice was to wait 10 years before requiring the mortgaged property deed to be stamped, but those who sold property were required to stamp the deed as soon as the sale is made, and in case of violation a penalty was inflicted.

On account of this difference the people used deceit. Frequently after selling property the deeds were not brought to be stamped, and when the case was investigated a fraudulent deed was produced which affirmed that the property was only mortgaged.

Often the price of the sale of land was falsely stated, or the deed was not produced until the parties were involved in litigation, and then they were stamped to enable them to escape punishment.

For these reasons the income from stamping deeds has steadily diminished.

A triple form of deed is now supplied for use in case of property that has been mortgaged, and the mortgagee must have the deed stamped, but the price is only one-half the price required for stamping the deeds of property that has been sold.

In the case of the sale of a piece of property that has been mortgaged, the mortgage deed must be returned to the magistrate who will refund the cost of stamping the same. All deeds stamped previous to the 20th day of the reign of Kwong-Su shall not be subject to these regulations. These regulations shall go into force from the 30th year of Kwong-Su, and all deeds for property both mortgaged and sold shall comply with these rules. The deeds must be stamped as soon as the money is paid on property either mortgaged or sold. Those deeds which have not been stamped previous to this year must be stamped within 6 months from the first month of this year of Kwong-Su.

The oldest deeds must be stamped even though the name of the middle-man is not known. No deed shall be considered of any value which is not stamped according to above regulations.

In case the deed is not brought to be stamped the magistrate shall make an investigation, and on deposition of the buyer or seller, or the mortgagor or the mortgagee or the middle-man

the deed shall be stamped, and a fine imposed equivalent in value to one-half of the property sold or mortgaged, and the informer shall be rewarded.

Any additional small matters not set forth in the above will be written in detail on the triple forms, and notice given by special edict from the Treasurer.

PENALTIES FOR EXTORTION ON PART OF TAMEN EMPLOYEES.

Fifth rule.—We find in reference to stamping deeds that the magistrates have been demanding a sum in addition to the regular fee for stamping, and that the clerks have demanded slight perquisites, but no definite amount is stated.

It is enacted that the price of a deed for stamping purpose shall be one dollar, in case of property sold, and 50 cents in case of property mortgaged.

Of this money four-tenths may be retained for each sold, and six-tenths must be forwarded to the Treasurer to pay for expense of printing. Of the money received for stamping deeds one-twentieth may be given to the clerks, but in case of any extortion on their part they are to be punished. The magistrate may retain one-tenth of the money received for stamping deeds, and the remainder must be sent to the Treasurer.

REWARDS AND PENALTIES.

Sixth rule.—These rules are enacted in order to avoid confusion, and to increase the receipts from the stamping of deeds, and a difference must be made between those magistrates who are diligent, and those who are indifferent and slack.

A definite sum from this source must be raised in each district.

If that sum is regularly forthcoming, no complaint will be made.

If any excess in that sum is received, due note will be made, and this shall go to the credit of the magistrate. If any shortage occurs, this must be made good, and the magistrate will be cashiered.

FOREIGNERS' LAND.

In reference to property sold or mortgaged to citizens and subjects of Foreign countries. Lastly.—In Treaty Ports all property rented in perpetuity, or purchased for Church purposes, or for the purpose of deriving income is, according to Treaty stipulations, subject to the enactment which requires deeds to be stamped.

The triple form of deed is to be used, and when thus stamped shall be legal proof of rightful possession. The tax for stamping such deeds shall be at the rate of 6 candareens for each tael paid for the property.

In case of stamping such deeds the magistrate shall state clearly that the tax paid is in conformity with Treaty rights, and shall record this on the deed, in order to avoid all misunderstanding.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 9 11/16  
Do. demand 1 1/2  
Do. 4 months' sight 1 9 15/16  
France—Bank T.T. 2 2 1/4  
America—Bank T.T. 44  
Germany—Bank T.T. 1 8 1/4  
India T.T. 13 1/2  
Do. demand 13 1/2  
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 7 1/2  
Japan—Bank T.T. 8 1/2  
Singapore—Bank T.T. Nominal  
Yava—Bank T.T. 109

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C. 1/10 1/16  
6 months' sight L/C. 1/10 3/16  
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 44 1/2  
4 months' sight do. 4 1/2  
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 1/10 5/16  
4 months' sight France 2 3 1/4  
6 months' sight 2 3 1/2  
4 months' sight Germany 1 8 1/2  
Bar Silver 26 3/16  
Bank of England rate 1 1/2

OPTIM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

Malwa New 1,080/1,100  
Old 1,120/1,180  
Older 1,200/1,280  
Oldest 1,500/1,550  
Patna New 1,155  
Benares New 1,125  
Persian Paper 840/930

Per cent.  
1,080/1,100  
1,120/1,180  
1,200/1,280  
1,500/1,550  
1,155  
1,125  
840/930

Intimation.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG,

李廣隆

CABINET-MAKER AND ART DECORATOR,

from Shanghai, has opened a

FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 1, WYNDHAM STREET.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to

order in any design required.

Has been patronised by the Hongkong Club,

Hongkong Hotel, Messrs. A.S. Watson &amp; Co.,

L.A. Joint Telegraphs Co., and other leading

Establishments in the Colony, to whom refer-

ence may be made as to the Superior Work-

manship and Materials of the Furniture, &amp;c.,

supplied.

Messrs. A.S. Watson &amp; Co., Ltd. write as

follows:—

We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI

KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to

our Dispensary and gave us every satisfac-

tion.

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Ltd.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and

CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1904. [991]

**Intimations.**

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.

50 (FIFTY) SETS CHANG LOCAL POST STAMPS, cancelled date of First Issue. Open to any reasonable offer for any quantity.

Apply—  
"COLLECTOR,"  
c/o Hongkong Telegraph,  
Hongkong, 7th September, 1904. [1017]

ESPECIAL OLD TOM GIN.

Marshall and

Elvy's

DOUBLY DISTILLED

AND OF

MATURED AGE.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM—

THE MUTUAL STORES,

Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1904. [608]

ROYAL AERATED WATERS

MANUFACTORY.

PRODUCE the highest Class AERATED

WATERS in the Far East on account of

their High-Class Machinery and also of the

superior ingredients they use in the manufacture

of their goods, and the cleanliness, &amp;c., are all

under strict supervision of Europeans only.

REPORT OF AN EXPERT.

The representative of Messrs. BRATBY and

HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED, AERATED Water

Engineers and Chemists, Manchester, visited our

factory recently in the course of a tour

amongst Eastern Aerated Water Makers, and was

greatly surprised at the compactness of our

factory and also the methodical way in which

everything pertaining to the making of Aerated

Waters was carried out. He also expressed him-

self strongly on the absolute cleanliness of our

whole establishment, which he assured us was

equal to any he had yet visited, and superior

to a great many. He also reported that the

quality of our goods was of a first class nature,

and they showed that scrupulous care was

exercised in the course of their manufacture.

Order Books and Price List. Please apply to

FACTORY and OFFICE, West Point. Tel. 367.

Depot, Ice House Street. Tel. 374.

Dr. V. DANENBERG &amp; F. P. DANENBERG,

General Managers.  
Hongkong, 20th May, 1904. [677]

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE

AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,

LIMITED.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

EXCHANGE LINES, \$35 Per Quarter.

NO CHARGE FOR INITIAL

INSTALLATION.



## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE FINE

MELLOW

FLAVOUR

OF OUR CELEBRATED

E

BLEND

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

IS ATTAINED ONLY BY

Great Age, being

thoroughly matured

and Superior Quality

Uniformly Maintained.

Price \$18.50 per Dozen.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1904.

TELEPHONE NO. 145

CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHER," HONGKONG.

A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

A GHEE &amp; CO.,

祥利廣

17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

FURNITURE  
DEALERS.

DRAWING-ROOM,

DINING-ROOM,

and BED-ROOM

FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED,

GLASS, and

CHINA WARES.

PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF  
FILTERS.

ROCHESTER LAMPS,

WHITE TURKISH TOWELS.

COUNTERPANES.

COOKING RANGES,

KITCHEN UTENSILS, and

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC  
DEPARTMENT.

DEVELOPING and PRINTING

UNDERTAKEN FOR AMATEURS.

GOOD WORK.

PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1904.

E. C. WILKS &amp; Co.,

MARINE SURVEYORS,

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND

NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

COLLISIONS and Damages Surveyed.

Salvage Work undertaken.

Ship Designs and Specifications prepared.

Agents for the Construction and Sale of Steam

and Motor Launches.

Contract for New Tonnage on reasonable terms

with First-class Builders.

A large stock of Canadian Asbestos and

Asbestol goods kept.

Agents for Messrs. Allen &amp; Sons' Electrical

Plant and Centrifugal Pumps.

Telephone Address: Telephone—No. 358.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1904.

NOTICE  
The "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be  
addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and  
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and  
Address.  
Ordinary business communications should be addressed  
to The Manager.  
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for  
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).  
DAILY—\$30 per annum.  
WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.  
The rates per quarter and per month, proportionate.  
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is  
accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an  
additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.  
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the  
world is 30 cents per quarter.  
Single Copies: Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-  
five cents.

## MARRIAGE.

At the Presbyterian Church, Singapore,  
September 1st, by the Rev. Stephen S. Walker,  
M.A., FLORENCE MAUD (widow of the late G.  
Telfer Mackie, Glasgow) to JAMES KELLAR,  
Chief Engineer Col. Govt. steamer *Sea New*.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1904.

## CHINA'S STATE OF UNREST.

Advices received through native papers  
report local disturbances of an anti-foreign  
character in the Chinese provinces of Kiang-  
si, Chekiang and Chihli, in the central part of  
the empire. Uprisings have long been asso-  
ciated with the various districts of Kwangsi  
and the borders of Hunan. A large area  
in the former province is said to be in the  
hands of the rebels, and not long since its  
capital was reported to be in imminent  
danger. Although, in certain quarters, the  
idea of any rebellion has been denied, we  
have always maintained that the distur-  
bances in Kwangsi are of a serious character.  
As we have pointed out, the rebels were  
at first merely small bands of robbers  
who were compelled by hunger and  
cold to have recourse to plunder. They  
acted independently of one another; there  
was no union among them, and they  
would be satisfied if they could get barely  
enough to keep their soul and body together.  
They did not mean to upset the corrupt  
Manchu Government in order to put a  
better one in its place, nor did they mean to  
fight for independence. Different bands  
were made up of different sorts of men, and  
each band had one or more leaders of its  
own, who, instead of looking upon the  
leaders of other bands as allies, fighting for  
the common cause, hated them like enemies.  
These bands were made up either of soldiers  
from the Black Flag, or of the disbanded  
"braves" who had fought in Annam during  
the late Franco-Chinese War, or of secret  
society men from Szechuan, Yunnan and  
other provinces, or of local rowdies. That  
was why for a long time these different  
elements of disturbance could not form any  
coalition of an alarming nature among them-  
selves. It was not till some two years ago,  
owing to the continued negligence on the  
part of the high officials of the province, that  
these robbers began to act more recklessly  
every day. At the present time there is no  
doubt about their being a source of danger to  
the empire. Kwangsi and Yunnan should  
co-operate with Kwangsi in suppressing the  
rising, the important and strategic points of  
the province should be garrisoned by as  
many troops as possible, the work of paci-  
fication should be entrusted to a competent  
official, the elders and gentry of every vil-  
lage or town should be ordered to find out  
and report to the proper officials how many  
bad characters there are among the mem-  
bers of their community, so that the officials  
may warn them against disturbing the peace  
again, and honest and enlightened officials  
should be put in all the county magistra-  
cies. If these methods were adopted by the  
Chinese Government peace could be easily  
restored. The reports now to hand from  
vernacular papers in Shanghai, allude to a  
Boxer revival at Fulianghsien, in Tsaochowfu,  
Kiangsi, where the missionaries have suc-  
ceeded in bringing to light a plot to destroy  
all their churches by fire. The magistrate  
was made acquainted with the matter, and  
his appearance at the place undoubtedly  
prevented the carrying out of the plot as,  
according to the report, everything was pre-  
pared for firing the churches. A despatch  
from Peking says that French missionaries  
at Taming-fu, in Chihli, have appealed to  
their minister that their converts had been  
killed by rioters and their properties des-  
troyed. Yuan Shih-kai was notified, and by  
the sending of troops was able to nip the  
matter in the bud. Then from Kiangsi  
comes the news that at Hsueichonghsien  
there is much bad feeling against the Chris-  
tians, and the soldiers sent there to restore  
order are being defied by the mob, who  
have succeeded in capturing a large quan-  
tity of arms. It is also reported, according  
to the *N. C. Daily News*, that several  
Roman Catholic priests (Belgians) have been  
killed in the Ichang District. On Wednes-  
day night, it is said four French  
torpedo-boat destroyers and one French  
gun-boat were all in readiness to leave  
Hankow for Ichang, presumably on account  
of these rumours. At Loong Chuanhsien,

in the eastern part of Chekiang, a barren  
place, where the people are noted for their  
fierce character, there are some churches,  
and, occasionally, disputes between the  
people and the native converts are heard of.  
Sometime during this month, says another  
northern journal, there was a row, and the  
people, taking it as a pretext, rushed into the  
churches with intent to destroy, and to plun-  
der. In the midst of the confusion, a  
missionary and two native converts were  
wounded. At present rumours of the wildest  
kind are widely spreading, and the whole  
place is in an uproar. The Chuchow Tso-  
tai has despatched soldiers to the scene with  
the express object of maintaining peace and  
order. It is alleged that the Magistrate is  
responsible for the riot, for he himself being  
a scholar of eminence, entertaining prej-  
udices against the foreign religion, the rioters  
have been more or less influenced by him.  
Of course, persistent stories of re-  
bellious and risings at points widely sepa-  
rated from one another in China are doubtless  
attracting much more attention abroad than  
they are in the Empire itself. With the  
exception of Kwangsi, the Imperial Govern-  
ment is apparently unconcerned and making  
little, if any, effort to suppress them. Con-  
sidering the enormous population of China,  
scattered rebellious bodies sink into in-  
significance, and, more often than not,  
resolve themselves into mere bands of law-  
less rovers, in whose movements the great  
mass of the population takes no special  
interest. But when it is considered that  
many of these uprisings are due to a com-  
mon cause—a hatred for the foreigner—and  
that a certain section of the Imperial Govern-  
ment is strongly suspected of sympathising  
with their leaders and secretly aiding them,  
they must be accepted as signs of unrest.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PLAGUE return to-day—nil.

THERE were 2,269 Russian prisoners of war in  
Japan at the end of August.THE British steamer *Samara* has been towed  
into Kamaishi with a broken shaft.THE British steamer *Salamanka*, 1,385 tons  
gross, has been bought by Japanese and re-  
named *Nichiei Maru*.THE captured French steamer *George* was  
brought to Sasebo on the 28th ult., and a Prize  
Court was to consider her case.VICE-Admirals Bosanquet and Douglas have  
been appointed to the North America and  
Portsmouth commands, respectively.WORK is going on night and day at Vladivos-  
tok on the repairs to the *Kossia* and *Grunobol*,  
and the *Dogaly's* repairs are completed.THE repairs to the hull of the *Sado Maru*,  
which was torpedoed by the Vladivostok squad-  
ron, but did not sink as expected, have been  
completed.IN the unsuccessful Russian attack on the  
Moulieng Pass on the 17th of July, one Japa-  
nese regiment of three battalions, of which only  
two were on the firing line, defeated three Rus-  
sian regiments with a fourth in reserve.THIS morning, at junction of Wing Lok Street  
and Des Voeux Road, a Chinaman jumped off  
an electric tram car, while it was travelling at  
the rate of about ten miles an hour. With the  
consequence that his face and hands were very  
much cut about. He was taken in charge by  
Inspector Collett.TIENTSIN papers to the 31st ult. state.—Mr.  
Vernon was reported to have purchased the C.  
E. and M. S. *Peiping* for £5,000. A Russian  
mine has been captured off the lighthouse at  
Pelaitso.—A recent census of Newchwang  
shows about 253 Europeans and 120,000 natives.THE local agent of the Canadian-Pacific Rail-  
way Co. has sent us the seventeenth annual  
report of the Vancouver Board of Trade for the  
year 1903-1904. From it we learn that arrange-  
ments are now in progress for the early con-  
struction in its harbour of a floating dry-dock,  
having a gross capacity of 12,000 tons.IT is reported by one of the passengers who  
arrived from Hankow the other day that in  
consequence of the American China Develop-  
ment Company having passed into Belgian  
hands, the whole American staff on the North  
or Hankow end of the Hahkow-Canton railway,  
has been recalled.—*N. C. D. News*.ACTING-Judge Wilkinson, of Bangkok made a  
departure from general custom in a case heard  
before him recently. It was a criminal trial of  
three Indians on a charge of attempted murder,  
the case lasting two days. At the close  
His Lordship directed that the juryman, be  
paid ten shillings each for their services.THE rules are notified by the Government of  
India for the identification of sugar, chargeable  
with additional of special duty, and for the  
collection of the latter. They empower a  
Customs Collector to accept the required in-  
formation in any form he may consider  
sufficient, and to detain consignments at his  
discretion, when it is not forthcoming.REUTERS correspondent at Chefoo reports that  
the steamer *Independent*, with stores for the  
Japanese at Newchwang, has been detained by  
the Chefoo Customs authorities on the ground  
that it would be a breach of China's neutrality  
if she were allowed to depart. The Japanese  
Consul protested. Sir Robert Hart has since  
ruled that she may proceed unhampered.ACCORDING to the *Eastern Times* Peking is  
to be a commercial port.ALL the Korean Students in Russia have been  
recalled by the order of the Korean Govern-  
ment.REUTERS correspondent at Mukden states that  
a Japanese force of 10,000 is reported to be ad-  
vancing on the town from the northeast.THE August output from the Tronoh Mines  
amounted to 3,367 pikuls valued at \$219,760.  
This eclipses all records of tin mining in the  
Straits.THE remnant of the Port Arthur Squadron, it  
is learned, are to try to take refuge either at  
Kinchow or other neutral port whenever there  
is a chance of doing so.REUTERS correspondent at Tokyo reports that  
the city is ringing with shouts and cheers for  
the victory at Liaoyang. Crowds bearing lan-  
terns are surging through the streets.THE correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* at  
Chefoo reports that the bombardment of Port  
Arthur has been suspended and that the Japa-  
nese, having abandoned the idea of capturing  
the place by storm, have commenced its in-  
vestment.THE question of the rights of the representa-  
tives of the Press to inspect the charge sheets  
at the Magistracy, over which there has been  
so much trouble lately, has been finally settled.  
The charge sheets are to be at their disposal,  
after the ushers have copied them.WE have to acknowledge, with thanks, the re-  
ceipt, from Dr. William Hunter, the Govern-  
ment Bacteriologist, of a most voluminous  
report of his researches into epidemic and  
epizootic plague. The interesting details set  
out in 107 foolscap folio pages cannot be dealt  
with until a careful study has been made of the  
various points raised. When we have done this  
we shall refer to the work again.AT the Civil Summary Court this morning  
before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith (Puisne Judge),  
a European lady, living in Wong-nei-chong  
Road, was summoned by three servants for  
non-payment of wages. She did not deny  
owing the men, but alleged that they not only  
became cheeky towards her, but also violently  
assaulted her. Judgment was given for the  
plaintiffs, and His Honour seriously advised  
defendant to proceed against her former ser-  
vants in the Police Court.YESTERDAY morning a coolie from Shaikwan  
was placed before Mr. Kemp by an Indian  
constable, on the charge of burglary. The  
charge was proved, and the culprit convicted  
and sentenced to gaol. The constable picked  
the man in the waiting room at the Magistracy,  
and after a short while obtained the necessary  
committal papers. But when he looked for  
his prisoner he found he had vanished, and his  
place knew him no more. The unfortunate  
Indian constable has been given forty-eight  
hours in which to secure his prisoner, failing  
which, he will have to stand a charge of un-  
lawfully permitting a prisoner in his custody to  
escape. With the innumerable steamers leav-  
ing daily for northern ports, the chances of the  
capture of the escaped prisoner are looked  
upon as being very meagre.PASSENGERS in No. 7 car of the Electric  
Tramway Company's service, from Kennedy  
Town this morning, experienced a nasty jar  
when nearing the corner of Connaught Road.  
The car was travelling at full speed when sud-  
denly the emergency brake was put on, nearly  
throwing the occupants off their seats. In-  
spector Collett was in the car at the time, and  
inquired into the cause of the sudden stop-  
page, when it was learned from the conductor  
that an urchin had been amusing himself by  
running backwards and forwards, across the  
line in front of the car, until at last he would  
have been knocked down if the brake had not  
been put on. An attempt was made to capture  
the little fiend, but he made good his escape  
in the crowd. The conductors say that these acts  
are of almost hourly occurrence. If that is so,  
a very severe example should be made of the  
first offender in that direction when caught.A CASE of the "biter bit" was before Mr. Kemp  
this morning. A young Chinese woman, the  
wife of an actor, was placed in the dock on the  
charge of larceny of sundry goods from another  
woman, the goods being valued at \$7.60. It  
appeared that the actor's wife charged a Chin-  
aman with assault, and on taking the police to  
the house to have the man arrested, she was  
recognized as the woman who had stolen the  
goods in question. She was in turn arrested,  
and sentenced by Mr. Kemp to one month's  
hard labour for the larceny. As she was led  
out of Court, seeing the female complainant  
standing in the arcade she started forward, and  
administered a sound slap on the face of the  
unsuspecting woman. She was then marched  
off to the quarters she will occupy for the next  
month, or more, as it is understood she will  
face a charge of assault after serving her pre-  
sent term of imprisonment.A somewhat curious case was brought before  
Mr. Kemp, at the Magistracy this morning,  
when Mr. A. Fuchs, of Messrs. Stiemssen and  
Co., charged a chair coolie with refusing to  
receive his legal fare and demanding more  
than he was entitled to. Mr. Fuchs engaged  
four coolies to carry his private chair, from  
his residence at the Peak to "Mountain  
Lodge," and on arrival there told them they  
could go away and return at 11 p.m. The  
coolies did so, and carried Mr. Fuchs back to  
his residence where they were given the legal  
fare of \$1. The man to whom the money was  
tendered, refused it, demanding \$1.60, and  
made a great fuss when the excessive fare was  
refused. Mr. Kemp held that, as the man was  
in charge of a licensed chair at the time,  
he could not be charged with demanding a fare  
in excess of that to which he was entitled, but  
as he behaved in a disorderly manner he was  
fined \$1 for his conduct.THE Tear is understood to think it unlikely  
that the Standard Oil people to invade his terri-  
tory on the V.C. just when he has so much trouble  
on the east.AUSTRALIA is going to pay the Mother Country  
the compliment of adopting the device of sub-  
stituting a Council of Defence for a Com-  
mander-in-Chief.A WIRE from San Francisco states that Legio,  
the young Flon who assassinated M. von  
Plevha, has escaped by means of a forged order  
to the governor of prison.THIS dispute at Marseilles between the Mes-  
sageries Maritimes Company and the Naval Re-  
serve men in their employ has been settled,  
and the men are rejoining their ships.TURKEY is about to send a Military Attache  
to follow the operations of the Japanese in the  
Far East. Colonel Pertev Bey of the Head-  
quarters Staff, will probably be the officer  
selected.IT is reported that the flames in Liaoyang  
have been subdued, and the Japanese are using  
the place as a base. It is at present one large  
hospital. One report says that it contains over  
20,000 wounded men.THE engagement is announced of Ewen Allan,  
eldest son of Sir Ewen Cameron, K.C.M.G., and  
Lady Cameron, to Rachel Margaret, eldest  
daughter of the late Alexander Geddes, of  
Blairmore, Aberdeenshire, and of Mrs. Geddes.WE have been requested to remind ladies who  
wish to enter for the Ambulance lectures re-  
cently advertised, in our columns that they  
should send in their names to the Hon. Sec-  
retary (Rev. F. T. Johnson) before September  
15th.SINGAPORE is not in want of beachcombers.  
There are some half-a-dozen about the streets  
of the town already, and judging from what the  
*Straits Times* has to say about them, they are  
of the same class as those which hang around  
the Hongkong thoroughfares and lie for a liv-  
ing.CHINESE arriving by junk from the vicinity of  
Port Arthur the other day, stated that the  
Japanese forces are attempting to land men on  
Laotshan Promontory, just north of the light-  
house. Rafts are said to be used for landing  
purposes, and the losses incurred in the opera-  
tion have been considerable, the fire from the  
forts impeding their progress greatly.—*Chefoo  
Daily News*.REFERRING to the presence of Kang Yu Wei,  
leader of the Chinese Reform Party, in Lon-  
don, the *Morgen Post* (Berlin) says that the  
Chinese Legation there is greatly disturbed at  
his visit. Every step of Kang Yu Wei, the  
journal states, is dogged by secret agents of  
the Chinese Government, although his arrest  
or extradition is impossible. It is further re-  
ported that Kang Yu Wei will visit Berlin after  
his stay in London.WE are requested to announce that the final  
round in the competition of the Parsee Bath-  
ing Club, is postponed on account of the reli-  
gious ceremonies which commence to-day the  
*Gatha Gahmanas*. All the members of the  
Parsee community in Hongkong have been in-  
vited to join in the "Jasau" ceremony to be  
held next Wednesday morning at the Parsee  
Club, that being the date of their "Yezdezdari,"  
or New Year's day, commencing their year  
1274.THE war has its effects on the stage. At the  
hall, as well as at the theatres, says a London  
correspondent, there is a disposition now, de-  
spite official remonstrance, to popularise the  
lingo song. "Plucky Little Jap" and "Great  
Big Bear" are introduced on every possible  
occasion, and the sympathies of the audience  
are on all occasions demonstrated with some  
enthusiasm. One expects these things at the  
halls, but demonstrations are none the less  
enthusiastic at West End theatres. Mr. Rut-  
land Barrington introduces several topical  
verses into one of his inimitable songs. "There  
is a happy touch about the Malacca cane, for  
example, which tickles the fancy, and here,  
again, he scores, to the manifest delight of the  
audience.THIS morning a case was called on at the  
Magistracy in which Mr. D. McDonald, marine  
engineer, was summoned at the instance of  
Mr. F. Masters, of Morrison Hill Road, Wan-  
chai, for making or causing to be made noise  
to the disturbance of the peace and tranquillity  
of the neighbourhood, on the nights of the 3rd,  
4th, and 5th inst. For the defence it was  
stated that the big roller at the defendants  
works near the Bowrington canal, was broken  
and as they had some "pressure contracts" in  
hand, they were obliged to use hand hammers  
to straighten out certain plates required in their  
work, for a ship, and that caused the noise.  
The roller of course worked almost noiselessly,  
and it was a misfortune that it was broken. A  
fine of \$15 was inflicted for each occurrence of  
the nuisance complained of.A VERY touching incident was witnessed  
this morning, in Des Voeux Road, near  
Messrs. Blackhead & Co.'s office. An aged  
blind Chinaman was walking along, tapping  
the ground with his stick, and of course was  
aware that in front of him was a projecting  
shutter. A bright, intelligent little European  
child, passing at the time on her way to school,  
took in the situation, and going to the poor  
old man, led him gently by the arm, and put  
him "on the straight path." It was a very  
commendable act, the more so as the child  
could not have numbered more than eight  
summers, and it showed wonderful presence of  
mind for so young a child. The boy's name  
could not be ascertained, and the act  
acknowledged in some suitable manner, and  
encouragement in the other young people to  
such commendable acts of humanity.THE "Treasurer of the Alice Memorial  
Hospital" begs to acknowledge  
with thanks the following donation to the fund  
of the Hospital:—Shan Tsin On \$5, Yan Wo  
\$5, Sun Lung \$5, Chi Wo \$5, Han On \$5, Wei  
On \$5, Wing Wo (Hong \$5, Cheung Wing  
\$5, Tai Shing \$5, Sui Cheung \$5, Hang Man  
Tai \$5, Un Fung Yun \$5, Fok Wing Li \$5,  
Un Tak \$5, Kan Hing Lung \$5, Wo Cheung  
Co \$5, Tai Cheung \$5, Li Chun Kee \$5.VESSELS arriving from the South yesterday,  
report that the Japanese squadron, consisting  
of three cruisers and several destroyers, is  
still cruising about outside in the neighbour-  
hood of Bonham Island, says the *Shanghai  
Daily Press*, of 5th instant. It is reported  
from Wosung that a torpedo boat steamed into  
the river every evening, and after communi-  
cating with a launch which comes down from  
Shanghai early in the morning, proceeds at  
high speed out to sea again, getting away,  
generally, before it is well daylight.As is known, vast sums are being expended on  
harbours and harbour defences, dockyards, and  
naval barracks, at home and in the colonies.  
The total expenditure already sanctioned for  
these purposes now amounts to £31,640,850.  
Last year £3,407,387 was spent; this year the  
bill will run to £4,682,000. The money is  
raised by loans, and repaid gradually, as in the  
case of military works. This year the Admiralty  
hopes to complete the new harbour at Gibralt-  
ar and Portland, and the improvements at  
Pembroke and Chatham Dockyards. But  
some of the projects in hand will not be carried  
out till 1910. The chief items on the list are:  
—Dover Harbour, £5,500,000, to be completed  
in 1907-8; Keyham Dockyard extension,  
£4,175,000, to be completed in 1906-7; Gibralt-  
ar Dockyard extension, £3,800,000; Simon's  
Bay Dockyard extension, £4,500,000; Malta  
Dockyard extension and breakwater, £2,500,000;  
Hongkong Dockyard extension, £1,245,500.  
Of this sum £3,307,342 is on the estimates for  
1904-5, and the works are to be completed in  
1905-6.

## COOLIES FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The s.s. *Lithian* has now been completely  
fitted out for transportation of the Chinese  
coolies to South Africa. After one or two  
finishing touches, in the way of disinfecting  
and so on, have been finished she will com-  
mence to load her cargo of human freight on  
Monday and will, as at present arranged, sail  
on or about Wednesday next for Durban direct.  
The s.s. *Cranley*, which has also been fitted  
up, and chartered for this service, is nearly  
ready, and is expected to leave for northern  
ports on or about Friday next to embark the  
coolies now waiting, and will be shortly there-  
after followed by the s.s. *Inkum*, which is now  
under process of alteration, as regards her  
interior arrangements, to fit her to take up her  
place in the service. Other steamers are still  
being negotiated for, for this service.

## SHIPS FOR THE WEST RIVER.

## A USEFUL SUGGESTION.

In his report on the trade of Wuchow for last  
year, the British Consul refers to the best type  
of vessel for the river trade. He says:—Where  
experts cannot agree, it may be thought pre-  
sumptuous for an amateur to offer an opinion;  
but, fortified by some years' experience of the  
various types of vessel which have at one time  
or another done duty on the river, I venture to  
suggest to those interested that the best type  
of vessel for the trade is a twin-screw steamer  
of about 400 registered tons, constructed to  
carry both passengers and cargo, and able to  
steam at least 10 knots on a 6107-foot draught.  
The strong currents in the river during the  
summer months make speed indispensable, as  
concerns draughty vessels, drawing 7 feet can  
now, assisted by the new leading marks and  
buoys erected by the Customs, reach Wuchow  
at any time of the year. I do not think shallow  
draught stern-wheelers are necessary on the  
river below Wuchow, but I look forward to  
see them employed on the upper river, at least  
as far as Kueibien. Here again speed is  
absolutely necessary, a fact which the  
Chinese companies engaged in the trade ap-  
pear to realise; all the new up-river launches  
are larger and faster than the old ones.

## THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. J. I. Plum-  
mer, Chief Assistant of the Hongkong Obser-  
vatory:—  
On the 9th at 11.25 a.m. The barometer has  
risen generally in China and in the Philippines;  
a slight fall is shown at Gap Rock and Macao.  
The typhoon has entered the China Sea to  
the South of Manila. Its direction at present  
would appear to be nearly due westward.  
Moderate N. to N.E. winds may be expected  
in the Formosa Channel, and fresh E. winds  
in the northern part of the China Sea.  
Forecast:—Fresh E. winds, fine.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.  
Indian (*Gregory Abner*) 12th inst.  
French (*Austral*) 13th inst.  
German (*Sachsen*) 14th inst.  
American (*Dart*) 16th inst.  
Indian (*Lakshmi*) 20th inst.  
Canadian (*Aiken*) 20th inst.  
American (*Comet*) 21st inst.  
The A.A. Co.'s *Kish* left New York on  
3rd inst. and is due here on 20th prox.  
The M.C. Co.'s *Austral*, with the new  
French mail, will leave Saigon to-morrow  
for Hongkong.  
The O.S. Co.'s *Canton* will sail  
to-morrow for the port of Hongkong  
via Yokohama, Island Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki  
and Shanghai, at 10 a.m.



## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters.)

## The Marseilles Strike.

LONDON, 7th September.

The Marseilles strike is over.

## The Russian Volunteer Cruisers.

Reuter's correspondent at Zanzibar wires that the cruiser *Forde* delivered the Tsar's orders to the *Petersburg* and the *Smolensk*, which have now left on their return to Europe.

## The Press on the War.

The *Daily Telegraph* says the Japanese triumph is one of the most extraordinary feats of arms ever performed by any people and stands alone in the long history of the East. Japan has vindicated her claim to be a great Power once for all.

## Command of Port Arthur Squadron.

Reuter's correspondent in St. Petersburg wires that Captain Wirren commanding the *Bayan* replaces Captain Ukhtomsky in command of the Port Arthur squadron.

LATER.

## At Mukden.

General Kuropatkin and the bulk of the Russian have reached Mukden, where a temporary halt will be made and the defences manned. The Japanese to the Westward now constitute the main menace, but the Russians are heading them off.

Reuter's correspondent in Mukden wired on the 6th instant that the Russian army was in constant danger yesterday and yesterday of being cut off; the Japanese shelled them continuously from the hills.

## Result of the St. Leger.

1. Pretty Polly.
2. Henry the First.
3. Almscliffe.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

MANILA OBSERVATORY.

September 9th, 8 a.m.

General Edw. S. Dragg, U. S. Consul-General, kindly forwards the following copy of a telegram which he received from Manila to-day:—

"The typhoon crossed near by South of Manila, moving apparently to W.N.W."

## A TRIBUTE TO SHANGHAI.

A HAPPY BEACHCOMBER.

On the arrival of the s.s. *Benvorlich* from Shanghai this morning Sergeant Boole was called to arrest a man named Matthew Lyons, who had stowed away on that ship to obtain a passage to Hongkong, without the knowledge or consent of the owners, captain, and agents, and without paying for the same. When arrested, Matthew said he had been "on the beach" in Shanghai for six months, and had a "rattling good time" all the while. He had plenty of good "chow," lots of gin ("square face"), and was never short of money. He thought the Shanghai people were the best in the world; "they know how to treat a man properly." He imagined Hongkong people must be the same, and had no idea the people here were so down on folks. He came here to look for work, and not to go to gaol. Placed before Mr. Kemp he said that he had been told by lots of stowaways that it was the easiest thing in the world, and that in Hongkong especially there was never any chance of their getting into trouble. He did not know "they were like that" (the Hongkong people). He came here to look for work as there were several sailing ships, he had heard, wanting men. His clothes were neat and well-made, but his sole possessions were a pipe and a small quantity of tobacco. He was fined \$20 or one month, and having no money, he "went in." The captain of the *Benvorlich* prosecuted.

## S.S. "PRINZ HEINRICH"

TO DOCK AT SINGAPORE.

Messrs. Melchers & Co., agents for the Norddeutscher Lloyd, kindly inform us that they have received the following telegram from Singapore:—"S.S. *Prinz Heinrich* has to enter dry dock at Singapore and will probably be delayed for further three weeks. The Hongkong cargo will be forwarded by s.s. *Sachsen*."

## THE DEMONSTRATED DOLLAR.

The day of the old dollars has gone for with the close of yesterday the time limit for their circulation as legal tender was reached. During the short interval between the issue of the Government notice concerning the change, and the end of the month, some \$100,000 of the old dollars have passed through our local bank. It is thought that now belatedly is fairly clear, but it is practically certain that the situation in Peking is not so satisfactory, and as a forecast of trouble in store, we are informed that the Raub Treasury is sending down \$45,000 of the old currency, which the Bank will in all probability refuse to accept. The only remedy left for those with the old coins on their hands seems to be to send them to some place, such as Hongkong, where they are still legal tender, although it is expected that Government will have to take some further action in the near future to deal with the matter.—*Malay Mail*.

## THE WAR.

## CHEFOO REPORTS OF PORT ARTHUR FIGHTING.

Chefoo, 3rd Sept.

A native junk which left the vicinity of Port Arthur at 7 p.m. of the 1st instant reports:—

From midnight of the 30th August the Japanese Army attacked the No. 3 Fort north of Hsiao-chang-kow (which is situated in a line with the No. 5 and No. 6 forts) and stopped in the morning of the 31st August. The Russians were firing against the Japanese but the latter did not answer the firing.

There was no fighting on the 1st September. On the Tancheng-shan there is no Japanese, but the Japanese completed a fort just at the northern foot of the mountain and the Japanese are maintaining the position.

The largest gun on the Laotieh-shan had been destroyed while firing on the 30th August. Since the junk left Port Arthur no cannonading had been heard.

Some say that the Japanese had occupied Urtungshan and Antushan and the others say that at 6 a.m. of the 29th August the *Bayan*, *Peresviet*, *Revisan* and *Palada* came out of the port and bombarded the Japanese positions on land under the cover of the Russian forts till noon, but on seeing the Japanese fleet on the horizon went back into harbour, when the *Peresviet* received a Japanese shell from the land side and 15 men were killed.

Another says a Japanese shell entered the ground on the Golden Hill and the Russians tried to dig it out to use it seven or eight days ago but several had been wounded as the shell exploded.

## WAR SHIPS BOMBARD.

A native who left Pigeon Bay on the 3th August says:—

The Japanese Army opened fire from Suizaiyong on the night of the 29th August and exchanged fire with the Russians. Heavy rain prevailed at the time but despite that the Japanese attacked Panlungshan and expelled the Russians. At 3 a.m. of the 30th August a large detachment of the Japanese attacked the parade ground and also attacked the No. 6 fort (some say Urtung fort) and at 2 p.m. again reached Panlungshan. Several of the Japanese were killed and an officer who broke one of his arms and was wounded badly on the lower jaw had been captured with four soldiers and had been sent to the hospital. In the morning of the same day the Japanese fired vigorously upon the No. 5 fort and at 7 a.m. took the fort, and 700 Japanese entered the fort and maintained it till 2 p.m., but owing to the heavy fire upon the fort from another Russian fort made it untenable for them to maintain it and so the fort had been abandoned. There is neither Japanese nor Russian on the fort. At 3 a.m. of the 1st September the Japanese again opened a severe fire upon the town and destroyed twenty houses. The Russian warships are daily bombarding the Japanese positions on land or from the harbour but do not go out of the harbour.

## A GENERAL ATTACK.

Chefoo, 4th September.

A native who left the vicinity of Laotieh-shan at 4 p.m. of the 2nd September reports:— At 3 a.m. of the 2nd September the Japanese army made a general attack upon Port Arthur. The right wing of the Russian garrison fought desperately and the fighting ensued over three hours. The Japanese Artillery fired from Suizaiyong and Panlungshan and the Russian artillery fired from Jitsushan, Antushan and Urtungshan. The Japanese sent infantry to attack the unprepared Russians and caused a heavy list on the port of the latter, but the Russian forts did not fall into the hands of the Japanese.

From 6 a.m. the Japanese in the Panlungshan and Suizaiyong shelled the town. Two Russian battleships bombarded the Japanese position on the land; the Japanese retreated towards Panlungshan in the afternoon.

The Russians say they have plenty of provisions, and the number of the Russian soldiers are nearly 40,000. The Russians say General Stoessel is enjoying good health.

## FIGHTING DAY AND NIGHT.

A native who had been specially sent to Port Arthur to see the fighting at Port Arthur after experiencing great hardships left Port Arthur on the 2nd September and reported as follows. When he went into the New Town he was captured by the Russians and for twenty-four hours had to carry corpses. Then he had been employed in the dock to carry iron plates. On the 1st September the Japanese made a general attack. The Japanese infantry under cover of the Japanese field Artillery made two assaults, one in the morning and another in the afternoon. The most severe fighting took place at Jitsushan. During the night the Japanese destroyed one of the big guns on the Jitsushan fort.

Between the 27th and the 30th August, for four days the casualties on the part of the Russian had been counted up to three or four thousands. The right wing of the Russians is fighting, with rifles, shooting, and no fort on this side has been occupied by the Japanese. On the 30th August five warships bombarded the Japanese position from the inner harbour all day. This night the right wing fought all through the night, but the fighting ceased at 8 o'clock next morning.

The Japanese retreated to their main positions. The Japanese fleet did not join the general attack. There is no Japanese near Laotieh-shan. On the 30th August there were several artillery duels but that day was comparatively quiet. On the 29th August a shell fell in the town and killed 200 natives. On the 1st September there was artillery fighting, but since everything has been quiet.

## LAND TAXING.

## IN THE TWO KWANGS.

## STAMPING OF TITLE DEEDS.

H.E. Tien, Viceroy of the Two Kwang, has promulgated the following regulations in respect of taxation and stamping of title deeds to house and other property in the province within his jurisdiction. We give a free translation of the full text of the regulations. They apply to foreigners as well as to Chinese, and are undoubtedly the most important set of rules relative to the land question in South China that have ever been issued from the Viceregal Yamen.

In order to devise a consistent plan to secure just receipts from the stamping of deeds the Treasurer requested the Viceroy to send a petition to the Emperor in reference to this matter.

The Viceroy complied with the request of the Treasurer, and the Imperial reply was received on the 4th day of the 12th month of the 29th year of Kwong-Su. The Viceroy states: "On the 4th day of the 12th month of the 29th year of Kwong-Su an urgent warrant came from the Board of War, together with a communication from the Head of the Council of State. This communication states that on the 6th day of the 11th month of the 29th year of Kwong-Su an imperial decree was published the substance of which is as follows:—

The affairs of State at the present time are in a very critical condition. A hundred matters of importance press for settlement. The Imperial Treasury is drained.

Without rice how can we prepare a meal? If a remedy for this crisis is not speedily sought, the future of the country will be in a most dangerous condition. All classes are involved in peril, and we dare not contemplate the future. During the past few years silver has greatly depreciated, and this depreciation is not confined to any single province. Heretofore the provinces have paid taxes in cash, and hence every district has enriched itself by the appreciation in the cost of cash. Not only have the district officials received an excess, but of the money which they have received not one-tenth has found its way into the Imperial Treasury. Every district is getting rich, and these officials, in much complacency, regard with undisturbed feelings our manifold deficiencies.

By deliberately pursuing a wrong course, you are far from a state of peace. Not only are the minor officials acting in a corrupt manner, but the viceroys and governors palliate the offences of the lower officials by giving to them, occasionally, the gains which come from lucrative posts, and not sending such excess of these same posts to meet the needs of the Treasury at Peking.

They do not seem to know that the country is standing on the edge of a precipice. You Viceroys and Governors have greatly enjoyed the Imperial favour. How can you patiently consent to indemnify lower officials while the Imperial fount is in deep distress?

For this condition of things you are hereby rebuked. You are commanded to inquire carefully into the condition of all lucrative posts, and all just excess of receipts must be returned to the Imperial Treasury. Also you must put into proper shape all deeds on houses and lands which are subject to stamp tax. The yearly income from these taxes must be clearly stated by each province, and a detailed account sent to Peking. On account of their poverty the provinces of San Keung, Kan Suk, Kwai Chau, and the three eastern provinces are exempt from this requirement.

The provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi must pay each year, the sum of 350,000 taels on account of receipts from stamping deeds. Peking province and Szechuen province must pay each year, the sum of 300,000 taels; Shantung, Honan, Kwangsi, Chik Kung, U Nam, U Pak, each province 200,000 taels; On Fai 150,000 taels; Shan Sai, Shen Sai, Wan Nam, Kwangsi, Fuk-hsin each province 100,000 taels. The sum total required from these provinces is 3,300,000 taels.

We know there are trying conditions in each province, but the remedy is in your hands, and the money which you unjustly extort from the people will go a long way in replenishing our Treasury. No abatement will be allowed from the sums demanded from each province.

Much money is wasted in practices that are bad, and the bad officials try to buy favour of the high officials, and the good officials are forced into competition with their bad ones, and not only is money wasted but healthy incentive to official duty is seriously weakened. Great trials are a test of fortitude, and when such tests are endured the best results will surely follow.

If the minor officials are to walk in the path of rectitude, the high officials must set the example, and the practice of illicit methods will disappear.

By husbanding the small sums of money, and making good all deficiencies, large sums will accrue to our benefit.

But in case there should be indifference on your part in reference to this matter, the required sums from each province will not be supplied, and the responsibility for this remission will rest with you.

Let this Decree be brought to the notice of all the high officials in every province.

A copy of this decree was sent to the Viceroy, who gave the same to the Treasurer. Now, the Treasurer, have found that the yearly income from the stamping of deeds is an item that should go to the credit of the Imperial Treasury.

In this province the taxable lands under military tenure, together with all other lands and houses, when sold, were subject from the 6th year of the reign of the Emperor Tung Chi to stamp tax, and the amount required from his source was 100,000 taels. Every district was responsible for a specified sum. If any excess, that was to be given to the Viceroy. If any deficiency, it had to be made good. In other provinces definite sums were not assigned.

from the 6th year of Tung Chi the receipts from the stamping of deeds diminished steadily. I have made a careful examination into the cause of this deficiency. I find that the people do not bring their deeds to be stamped, and I also find that the magistrates are willing to take less than the regular fees, and retain the money thus fraudulently obtained.

If this evil is to be eradicated, a thorough change must take place.

The law, as set forth in the statutes of the great Pure Dynasty is as follows:—

The stamp-tax on lands and houses sold must be at the rate of three candareens for each tael of value, and a tax of one candareen each tael for expense of literary examinations, and one-tenth of a candareen on account of waste in smelting of silver, but no stamp tax shall be required of those who only mortgage lands. Also, whoever sells houses and lands and does not have their deeds stamped shall receive 50 blows, and forfeit one-half of the value of property sold. Also, whoever sells houses or lands must have on the deed stamped by the magistrate a paper provided by the Treasurer, which is properly numbered, and which gives in detail the value of the property sold together with the amount paid for stamping the deed.

Also, the limit of time for which fields or houses can be mortgaged is ten years. When the ten years shall have expired the lands may be redeemed. In case they are not redeemed at the expiration of ten years, the mortgagee must take the deed to the official to be stamped, and the property shall revert to the mortgagee.

In case the time is extended beyond ten years and this is known to the Magistrate, he shall require payment, and inflict just punishment.

The above is the law as given in the statutes of the Great Pure Dynasty.

On account of the licence given by the above statute many evasions have followed.

Deceitful practices have arisen. In many cases the people do not bring deeds to be stamped, or affirm that the property was obtained on mortgage, and not by purchase, or they do not give the full price paid, or wait until engaged in litigation before bringing deeds to be stamped, in order to avoid punishment. Because of these practices the receipts from stamping deeds has seriously diminished.

But much trouble arises out of the fact that people do not get their deeds stamped. Hereafter the Treasurer will not furnish a paper to be attached to the deed stamped, but will use a triple form of deed to be supplied to all magistrates, who will sell the same to the people to be used in stamping deeds, and thus avoid much confusion.

Mortgage deeds will also be subject to the same rule. According to the former rule a title more than 4 candareens on every tael was due, but in the Kwangtung province a wide dissimilarity prevails in the districts, some districts assessing as much as 7 or 8 candareens for each tael of property sold. Hence few stamped their deeds, or waited until the magistrate was about to vacate his office when a reduction was made from the regular price. Without a fixed price the people were encouraged to wait until the magistrate was about to resign his post in order to get the reduced price for stamping their deeds.

Now a binding rule is enacted, and henceforth the price of stamping deeds of all houses and lands sold shall be at the rate of 6 candareens for each tael of value, and no additional extra tax shall be required.

In reference to houses and lands that have been mortgaged the cost of stamping the deeds shall be 3 candareens for one tael in value, and this without any regard to time limit of the mortgage deeds. By the new enactment a compromise has been reached which is both reasonable and just.

If the regulations are carefully followed, and capable men superintend the management of of this department, great gains will accrue to the Treasury, and the people will be relieved of much anxiety.

These enactments have been made with great discrimination, and will be strictly enforced. Willingness on the part of the people to comply with these rules will be appreciated, but insubordination will be severely dealt with.

Because this regulation is applicable to all parts of the province it is necessary that it have the sanction of law to the end that it may be firmly established, and carefully observed.

In reference to the lucrative posts held by certain minor officials, I do not now make any report but will defer such report until after a careful investigation shall have been made.

But now I publish six regulations for the inspection of the high officials, and await their instruction.

I ask that you scrutinize these, in detail, and forward the same to the Emperor for approval, which is of course, a most proper thing to be done.

On receipt of the Imperial approval a central Bureau shall be established in Canton, under the charge of qualified deputies who shall be held responsible for all receipts. This also ought to be made known to you.

In addition to informing the Viceroy and Governor I publish this official document, and trust it may be strictly complied with.

(Continued on page 3)

## WEI-HAI-WEI.

Mr. Norman asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons on the 9th ult., if he would state whether any negotiations had taken place between His Majesty's Government and the Chinese Government with a view to a modification of the terms upon which Wei-hai-wei was held; and, if so, would he state whether His Majesty's Government purpose to retain Wei-hai-wei by purchase or otherwise in case the present lease should determine.

Earl Percy: The answer to the first question is in the negative. As to the last paragraph, I can make no statement as to the policy of His Majesty's Government under hypothetical circumstances.

## THE JEWISH NEW YEAR.

At sunset this evening the Jewish community of Hongkong commenced to celebrate their New Year—the year 5665, according to the Jewish Calendar. The festival will be celebrated by the usual services in the Synagogue, and by several dinner parties, while a general holiday will be observed among the community, until Monday next. We take this opportunity of wishing them, individually and collectively, a "Happy and prosperous New Year."

## THE TRADE OF PAKHOI.

Reporting on the trade of Pakhoi for the year 1903, Mr. Acting-Consul Hughes says the total value of the trade of Pakhoi for the year 1903 shows a slight increase, as compared with the previous year, being £452,183 against £428,849 or 3,431,594 taels against 3,298,841 taels.

The spring crop of rice and other grain was a partial failure. The neighbouring free port of Kwangchowwan diverted a part of the trade of this port, notably in the export of sugar. The disturbed state of the country along the Kwangsi border during the past year has also naturally affected trade and agriculture. With the suppression of the disorders in that region, and of robbery and piracy generally in that part of the province, some improvement in the trade of this port might be expected, although for the reasons enumerated in last year's trade report, the possibilities of Pakhoi as a distributing centre must remain very limited.

The British flag was represented by one tank oil steamer of 170 shipping tons, which arrived here twice from Hongkong in the early part of the year.

The increase in the total of exports last year is mainly due to the re-appearance in the list of liquid indigo to the value of £63,209, the indigo crop having totally failed in 1902. Raw silk and tobacco leaf show a considerable increase.

The import of kerosene and flour continues to grow. The increase in kerosene (Russian and Sumatran) accounts for the increased value of the total imports in 1903 as compared with 1902. In most other articles there has been a falling-off.

The total value of the cotton goods imported was £65,400 £8,300 less than in the previous year.

The demand for woollens is not great, the total import being only £2,110.

The total import of metals, iron chiefly, amounted to about £7,500.

Among the minor imports, the following articles, though still imported in trifling quantities, show some increase, viz, brass buttons, candles, hemp, enamelled ware, galvanised wire.

No machinery was imported. Oil tools, only planes and iron files appear in the customs returns.

## COMMERCIAL.

Quotations for the week close as follows:—	
Hongkong Banks	... \$60 s. £66. 10/-
Nationals	... 39
Unions	... 38 1/2 s.
China Traders	... 62 s. & s.
Cantons	... 215 b.
Hongkong Fires	... 330 s.
China Fires	... 87 s. & b.
H.K. & Macao Steamboats	30 s.
Indos	... 122 s.
Douglases	... 37 b.
Star Farries	... 42 s. & b.
Shell Transports	... 24/- b.
China Sugars	... 210 b.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks	225 s.
Wharves	... 113 s. & b.
Farnhams	... Tls. 179 b.
Hongkong Hotels	... 133 b.
Humphreys Estates	... 1290 s.
do	(new) 5 b.
Green Island Cements	... 304 s.
Tramways	... 305 s.
Wm. Powells	... 12 b.

Shanghai advices of 5th inst. state:—Business reported:—Shanghai and Hongkong Wharfs at Tls. \$160 for December. Farnham Boyds at Tls. 184 cash, Tls. 185/184 for September and Tls. 190/187 for December. Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. at Tls. 7 B.S. Maatschappij at Tls. 317 1/4 for September and Tls. 320 for October. Gas Co. at Tls. 99. Centrals (new) at \$3. Hall and Holz at \$31. Colonies at Tls. 184 for December.

Business done direct:—Tugs "Ord" at Tls. 46. Farnham Boyds at Tls. 190/187 for December. Maatschappij at Tls. 327 1/4 for December. Gas at Tls. 99. Flours at Tls. 65. Gas Debenures at Tls. 94.

## Today's Advertisement.

## THE PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ARAGONIA,"  
FROM PORTLAND (OR), YOKOHAMA,  
KOBE AND MOJI.  
WITH THE HONGKONG CARGO EX  
S.S. "ARABIA" ON BOARD.

THE above steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

ALLAN CAMERON  
General Agent.  
Hongkong, 9th September, 1904.

## Today's Advertisements.

## HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE COMPETITION TO-MORROW (Saturday), the 10th instant, will be for SPOONS, commencing at 2.30 P.M. RANGES:—200, 500 and 600 yards. Seven Shots and a Sighter at each Range. MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 9th September, 1904.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship  
"BENGAL"  
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—  
From London, &c., ex S.S. *India*.  
From Australia, &c., ex S.S. *China*.  
From Calcutta, ex S.S. *Palawan*.  
From Persian Gulf &c., ex B. I. S. N. and D. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 1 P.M., TO-MORROW.

Goods not cleared by the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 9th September, 1904.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship  
"MALACCA,"  
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Arabia*.  
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 10 A.M. TO-MORROW.

Goods not cleared by the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 9th September, 1904.

## Intimation.





**To Let.**

**TO LET.**

**N. NO. 1, RIPON TERRACE in FLATS.**  
**No. 1, CLIFTON GARDENS.**  
**No. 17, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD, facing**  
**Race Course.**  
**FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing**  
**Polo Ground.**  
**OFFICES in course of erection, CON-**  
**NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).**  
**GODOWNS; PRAVA EAST.**  
**OFFICES in Nos. 10 and 16, DES VŒUX**  
**ROAD CENTRAL.**

Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.**

TO LET.

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE,  
THE PEAK.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1904. [436]

TO LET.

Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.**

Hongkong, 28th July, 1904. [88]

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**TO LET.**

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**E**UROPEAN HOUSES, Nos. 2 to 8 and  
to 15, GAP ROAD, facing Race Course

within reach of the Electric Cars, thoroughly cleansed and colour-washed, in flats or whole.

Apply to— **CHAN SHAU U,**  
or  
**A. STEVENSON,**

Agent for Lease,  
The Free Press and

中法大藥房  
 No. 56, Queen's Road Central  
 Hongkong, 31st August, 1904.

---

TO LET.  
 TWO ROOMS on the First Floor of  
 ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Apply to—

SECRETARY,  
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited  
Hongkong, 16th June, 1904.

---

TO LET.

## SEYMOUR TERRACE - LEASE HOLD

6, SEWING MACHINE, and side verandahs. \$100 and Taxes.  
Apply to—  
"CHEAP."  
C/o this Paper.  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1904. [100  
TO LET.

WILD DELL BUILDINGS, No. 14

**WANCHAI ROAD.** Comfortable and  
Airy Flats of 2 or 3 Rooms, from \$25 inclusive  
of Taxes.  
**No. 52, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.** —  
And others to suit various requirements.  
**S. A. SETH,**  
Land and Estate Broker

Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 13th July, 1974.

---

TO LET.

Император Николай

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.  
FOR 18 MONTHS.  
"LEIGHTOR," THE PEAS  
Apply to—  
JEBSEN & Co

Hongkong, 37th April, 1904.

“...and”

# camilla

**Unqualified**  
**Purifying Agent**  
AND SO

**"Sanitas" Disinfecting Fluid**  
is non-poisonous and non-staining, and for general or personal use is thoroughly effective. It completely disinfects the house in which it is used, and administered internally prevents a Cholera, Typhoid Fever, Dysentery, etc.

**"Sanitas" Disinfecting Powder**  
is the best air purifier known, and a stronger antiseptic and deodorant than carbolic acid, besides being pleasant and refreshing.

**"Sanitas" Eucalyptus Soap**

is specially recommended by the medical faculty for use in hot climates, because of its fine disinfecting qualities and its fragrance.

**Kingzett's Fumigating Candles**  
simply the safest and most convenient means

of sulphur fumigation. For the disinfection of infected places, bedding, clothing, etc., they are both efficacious and economical. Destroy all insects.

**THE "SANITAS" CO. LTD.**  
BETHNAL GREEN

LONDON, E.

Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* the, are warned against paying more  
**THE MANAGER**  
*Hongkong Telegraph Co.*  
 11, Jackson, 24th September 1901

**DODWELL, & CO., LIM**  
General Agents,  
Queen's Buildings,  
Lancashire and Yorkshire Canal.

THE "SANITAS" CO. LTD.  
BETHNAL GREEN,  
LONDON, E.

100







## Intimation.

# CHAZALON & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
AND  
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,  
(SUCCESSORS TO G. GIRAULT)  
6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

WE beg to inform the Hongkong public that we have just received by the

French Mail Steamer *Ernest Simons*.

We specially recommend these products to our clients as they are of the first quality.

We have also received PRESERVED FRUITS of the finest brands.

STRAWBERRIES IN JUICE.....Per Bottle \$1.50

CHERRIES " " " " " 1.50

ASSORTED FRUIT " " " " " 1.50

CHERRIES IN BRANDY....." " " 1.75

APRICOTS " " " " " 1.75

PLUMS " " " " " 1.75

CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT of the First Quality at \$1.50 the Box of 1 lb.

We specially recommend the above to amateurs and connoisseurs.

Messrs. CHAZALON & Co. are renowned for the excellence of the Goods they offer to the public and the firm defies competition either in quality or price.

We also desire to inform the public that we have just received a consignment of WINE in Barrels which we are able to offer at the exceedingly low price of \$45 per Cask of 210 litres.

In a few days we shall have on sale a special preparation for mixing with a Wine that is clouded in the cask so that it becomes perfectly clear when bottled.

## BLACK and WHITE WHISKY.



— PRICES —  
BUCHANAN BLEND \$12.50 per Case. BLACK and WHITE \$16.50 per Case.  
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD \$20.50 per Case.

## ARQUEBUSADE WATER

OF THE  
HERMITAGE OF THE MARIST BROTHERS;  
OR IMPROVED VULNERARY LIQUOR.

Invigorating, Stimulating, Hygienic, Aromatic, of an acknowledged and quite exceptional efficacy.

The Arquebusade Water, known and appreciated throughout the greater part of France and abroad, justifies more and more the great fame it has acquired.

### USE OF THE ARQUEBUSADE WATER.

**INTERNALLY.**—From two to three spoonfuls in a glass of cold water, pure or sweetened, after falls, bruises, cuts, fractures, luxation, tearing of tissues, faintings, burnings, swoons, plague and cholera. For the last two cases it must be taken pure, six spoonfuls at a time. Experience justifies its efficacy as a preventive remedy against mortification and quinsy. The dose may be repeated several times a day.

The same dose, in a glass of hot and sugared water, instantly removes the fatigue of either a journey or a walk, is a great appetizer and often prevents colds.

Taken in an infusion of melissa, hyssop, ground-ivy, or violets, it is an efficacious remedy against gripes, difficult digestion, pains in the stomach, &c.

Taken pure after meals it is salutary to old people, by warming their stomach, rendered cold by age, and accelerates digestion; but it is less suited to nervous persons and children to whom it must never be given without being well diluted with water.

**EXTERNALLY.**—It is a capital remedy against sprains, cuts, bruises, excoriation, burnings, fractures, any fresh wound, danger of mortification, heating of the feet, irritation of the skin after a walk.

Whenever it is possible rub hard with this liquid. A compress is saturated with it and applied on the affected part which is kept moistened by sprinkling it with this Water.

In case of wounds, after the dressing made with the Arquebusade Water, sprinkle the compress with a mixture of the Liquor and fresh water in equal parts.

It is also very advantageously used in frictions and in compresses used in headache, rheumatic and neuralgic complaints. For these last it is good to warm somewhat the liquid before being applied.

The ARQUEBUSADE WATER is of public interest, approved and recommended by the most eminent physicians of France, commends itself to all those who are anxious about their health in these countries where plague and cholera make often dreadful havoc.

### PRICE

The Litre ..... \$5.00  
The Half-Litre ..... 2.50

CHAZALON & CO.,

Sole Agents for Hongkong, China and Japan.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1904.

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & PORTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation .....	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$10,000,000 \$7,000,000 \$550,000	\$1,492,554	{ Div. of £1.10/- @ exchange 1/9 15/16 \$16.41 for first half-year 1904..... }	6 1/2 %	{ \$648 sales London £664 }
National Bank of China, Limited.....	99,925	£7	£7	\$175,533 \$191,973	\$21,668	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903 .....	5 1/2 %	\$39
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,750,000 \$50,143 \$78,445 \$906,872 \$900,000	\$1,959,926	\$32 for 1902 .....	5 1/2 %	\$577 1/2 buyers
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited .....	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$151,992 \$331,342 \$322,138	Nil.	\$4 for year ended 30.4.1903 .....	6 1/2 %	\$62 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited .....	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 500,000 Tls. 31,850	Tls. 271,589	Final of £1 making £2 for 1902 .....	...	Tls. 67 1/2 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited .....	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$700,000 \$37,794	\$486,284	\$12 for 1902 .....	9 1/2 %	\$135
Canton Insurance Office, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,300,000 \$9,000	\$110,551	\$15 for 1902 .....	7 %	\$212 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,170,288 \$1,000,000	\$371,110	\$22 1/2 for 1902.....	7 %	\$335 sellers
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$10	\$125,075 \$2,561	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1902 .....	8 %	\$87
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.								
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ....	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$250,000 \$600,000 \$157,555	\$16,362	\$1 1/2 for first half-year 1904 .....	10 %	\$30 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited ...	60,000	£10	£10	£200,000 £100,000	£5,853	10/- for 1903 .....	5 %	\$122 sales
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited.....	30,000	\$50	\$50	none	Dr. \$63,123	\$5 for 1900.....	...	\$26 1/2
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$185,000 \$80,935	Nil.	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1903 .....	8 1/2 %	\$36 1/2 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited.....	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$60,000 \$15,093	\$1,287	{ \$1.80 & b. 40 cts } { \$0.90 & b. 20 cts. } for year ending 30.4.04	5 1/2 %	\$41 sales
Straits Steamship Company, Limited .....	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$400,000 \$21,075 \$18,000 \$130,133	\$33,648	\$5 for 2nd 1-year making \$13 for 1903.....	8 1/2 %	\$155 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited.....	2,000,000	£1	£1	£400,000	£19,555	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 4) for 1903 ...	4 1/2 %	24/-
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited .....	30,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	Tls. 98,000 Tls. 201,614	Tls. 86 1/2	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1904 .....	12 1/2 %	Tls. 25 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited.....	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 55,541	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1904 .....	9 1/2 %	Tls. 46 sellers
Do. (Preference) .....	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 55,541	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1904 .....	7 1/2 %	Tls. 45 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$147,717	Interim of \$5 for 1904 .....	...	\$210 buyers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited.....	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$73,905	\$3 for 1897.....	...	\$61 sales
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited .....	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,456	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.03 .....	4 1/2 %	Tls. 60 sales
MINING.								
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin .....	16,000	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 251,337 Fcs. 1,520,952	Fcs. 85,706	Final of Fcs. 25 making Fcs. 35 for 1903...	...	\$490
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited {	150,000	£1	£1	£18,110	Dr. £7,236	No. 12 of 1/- .....	...	\$61
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.....	1,000,000	£1	£1	£20,000	£6,671	No. 2 of 1/- .....	...	Tls. 7 1/2 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. ....	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$25,500	\$505,471	{ \$6 dividend and \$3 bonus for first half- year 1904 .....	6 1/2 %	\$225 sellers
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Limited .....	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 900,000	Tls. 48,153	Tls. 7 final—Tls. 12 for year end. 30.4.04.....	7 1/2 %	Tls. 180 sales
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited .....	37,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,050,000	\$43,732	\$6 for 2nd half year 1903 .....	4 1/2 %	\$250
Riley Hargreaves & Co., Limited.....	6,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000	\$40,936	{ \$10 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus } for 1903 .....	6 1/2 %	\$200 sellers
Do. (Preference).....	2,750	\$100	\$100	\$14,000	\$29,926	\$7 dividend .....	6 1/2 %	\$110
Howarth Erskine, Limited .....	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$50,989	\$28,015	\$10 div. & \$2 1/2 bonus for 1902/3 .....	6 %	\$210 buyers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown, Co., Ltd. ....	30,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000 \$100,000	\$28,015	Interim of \$2 1/2 for 1904 .....	4 1/2 %	\$113 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company .....	20,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,210 Tls. 50,913	Tls. 22,895	Interim of Tls. 4 for 1904 .....	7 %	Tls. 155 buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.....	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 6,000	Tls. 1,760	Tls. 18 for 1903 .....	9 1/2 %	Tls. 190 sales
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited .....	6,000	\$6 1/2	\$6 1/2	\$55,504	\$489	\$1 1/2 for 1903 .....	4 1/2 %	\$27 1/2
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ....	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$500,000 Tls. 800,000 Tls. 150,000	\$51,966	Interim of \$6 for 1904 .....	8 %	\$154 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited .....	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 171,144	Tls. 37,634	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1904 .....	7 1/2 %	Tls. 121 sales
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited .....	7,726	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 54,626	Tls. 325	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1904 .....	7 %	Tls. 125 sales
China Land and Finance Company, Limited .....	6,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	.....	Interim of Tls. 2 .....	...	Tls. 55
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited .....	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$636	\$2.60 for 1903 .....	7 1/2 %	\$38 buyers
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited.....	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	Tls. 5,150	None .....	...	Tls. 10
West Point Building Company, Limited .....	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,362	Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1904 .....	5 %	\$61 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited .....	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$11,824 \$20,000	\$11,668	\$5 for first half-year 1904 .....	7 1/2 %	\$132 buyers
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin) .....	2,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	Tls. 41,000	Tls. 655	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 9 for 1903 .....	6 1/2 %	Tls. 150 sales
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	30,000	\$25	\$25	none	\$9,989	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1904 .....	7 1/2 %	\$30 sales
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 13,986	Tls. 680	Tls. 0.87 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1904 .....	5 1/2 %	Tls. 161 buyers
Queen's Hotel (Wei-hai-wei).....	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	.....	First year .....	...	Tls. 25
Tientsin Hotel, Limited (in liquidation).....	600	\$20	\$20	none	\$1,989	\$5 for the year ending 28.2.1903 .....	12 1/2 %	\$40
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited.....	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 2,132	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 .....	...	Tls. 40 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ...	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$200,007 \$50,000	\$99,177	90 cents for 1903 .....	7 1/2 %	\$13 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.....	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 11,655	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903 .....	12 1/2 %	Tls. 30
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.....	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 30,098	Tls. 88,034	Interim of 3 1/2 a/c 1898 .....	...	Tls. 25 buyers
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. ....	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 15,500	Interim of 4 1/2 a/c 1898 on 6,000 shares ...	...	Tls. 321 sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited.....	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 5,618	Tls. 26,389	4 1/2 for 1897 .....	...	Tls. 150
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited .....	125,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$11,121	{ Final of 60 cents making \$1 for the } year ending 31.7.03 .....	8 1/2 %	\$12 sellers
CIGARS AND TOBACCO COS.								
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited .....	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,091	Interim of Tls. 3 .....	9 1/2 %	Tls. 67 sales
Alhambra, Limited .....	300	\$200	\$200	\$43,000	\$57	\$125 for year ending 30.6.1900 .....	...	\$190 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited .....	67,500	\$10	\$10	.....	.....	First year .....	...	\$91
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Green Island Cement Company, Limited .....	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$350,000	\$32,115	\$1.50 for 1903 .....	5 %	\$304 sales
China-Borneo Company, Limited .....	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	60 cents for 1903 .....	5 1/2 %	\$11 buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited .....	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000	\$2,883	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1903 .....	6 1/2 %	\$14 1/2 buyers
Watkins, Limited.....	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,802	\$1,043	\$1 for 1903.....	11 %	\$94 buyers
Singapore Dispensary, Limited .....	600	\$50	\$50	\$6,000	\$800	\$5 for year ended 31.7.1903 .....	7 1/2 %	\$70
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. ....	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$55,000	\$1,171	80 cents for 1903 .....	8 1/2 %	\$92 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited .....	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,747	{ \$1.00 } { 50 cents } for year ending 30.4.1904	6 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited.....	7,000	£10	£10	£23,109 £3,000	£7,625	£1 div. and 2/- bonus for 1903 .....	5 1/2 %	\$160 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited .....	10,666	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 108,172	Tls. 7,548	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904 .....	8 1/2 %	Tls. 97 1/2 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited.....	7,200	£20	£20	Tls. 140,000	Tls. 7,369	Interim of 15/- for 1904 .....	7 1/2 %	Tls. 395 sales
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited .....	2,000	T.Tls. 100	T.Tls. 100	Tls. 15,239	Tls. 667	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1903/4 .....	6 %	Tls. 140
Tientsin Native City Waterworks Company, Ltd.....	2,941	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 413	Tls. 2 for half year .....	...	T.Tls. 120
Hall & Holt, Limited .....	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	\$13,104	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1903.....	11 1/2 %	\$304 sales
Laos, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai) .....	2,500	\$100	\$100	none	\$21,822	Final of \$7 making \$12 for year end. 29.2.04	9 1/2 %	\$130 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000	\$8,395	\$10 for 1903 .....	7 1/2 %	\$100 buyers
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited .....	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$10,517	\$3 1/2 for 1903 .....	7 1/2 %	\$48 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited .....	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$35,000	\$5,844	Interim of \$4 for 1904 .....	7 1/2 %	\$250 buyers
Straits Ice Company, Limited .....	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$45,000	\$4,283	\$7 1/2 for second half year 1903 .....	9 1/2 %	\$165 sales
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.....	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$30,000	\$3,029	\$20 for year ending 30.11.1903 .....	7 1/2 %	\$260 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$30,000	\$5,029	\$14 for year ending 31.7.11.03 .....	6 1/2 %	\$30 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited .....	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$15,000	\$596	\$3 for 1903 .....	8 1/2 %	\$37 buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited .....	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	none	£161	6d. per share for 1903 .....	9 1/2 %	\$5 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited.....	9,900	\$10	\$4	none	\$480	{ 90 cents } { \$2.70 } for year ended 31.5.1904 .....	9 1/2 %	\$180 buyers
Do. (Founders) .....	100	\$10	\$10	\$30,000	.....	None .....	10 1/2 %	\$1 buyers
Tebrau Planting Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	Dr. \$24,551	None .....	...	\$10 buyers
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited.....	7,500	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,548	Interim of 70 cents .....	8 %	\$94 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited.....	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$5,739	Interim of 50 cents for 1903/4 .....	8 1/2 %	\$28 buyers
William Powell, Limited .....	12,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$4,757	60 cents for year ended 31.5.04 .....	9 %	\$7
Steam Laundry Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$3,644	First year .....	...	\$38 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijl-, Bosch- en Landbouw- plaat in Langkat .....	25,000	Gs. 700	Gs. 100	Tls. 334,669 Tls. 11,183	Tls. 27,187	First quarterly div. of Tls. 10 paid 15.3.04.....	13 %	Tls. 315 sales
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited.....	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 10,247	Tls. 5 for 1903 .....	6 %	Tls. 85 buyers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited .....	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 40,000	Tls. 3,288	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1904 .....	7 1/2 %	Tls. 153 sales
Central Stores, Limited .....	6,000	\$15	\$12	\$30,000	.....	Interim of \$1.20 for 1904 .....	11 1/2 %	\$23 sellers
Do. (Founders) .....	123	\$15	\$12	\$30,000	.....	None .....	...	\$100
Do. (New Issue) .....	24,000	\$15	\$7 1/2	none	First year .....	Preference of 7 per cent for 1904 .....	9 1/2 %	\$8 sales
E. L. Mondon, Limited .....	7,600	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 152,918	Tls. 5 for 1903 .....	...	Tls. 40 sellers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited .....	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,942	Tls. 6 for 1903 .....	9 1/2 %	Tls. 65 sales
Katz Brothers, Limited .....	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$375,000	.....	\$15 for 1903 .....	9 1/2 %	\$135 buyers
Straits Trading Company, Limited .....	250,000	\$10	\$10	\$650,000	\$83,493	{ \$1 div. and 15 cents bonus for half year } ended 30.6.1903 .....	7 %	\$57 sellers
Fraser and Neave, Limited .....	4,500	\$50	\$50	\$112,500	\$7,765	\$2 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus for 1903 .....	7 1/2 %	\$102 buyers
Maynard and Company, Limited .....	3,400	\$100	\$100	\$340,000	\$803	\$2 for year ended 31.6.1903 .....	7 1/2 %	\$26 sales
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd. ....	1,000	\$50	\$50	none	.....	First year .....	...	\$50
South China Mordanting Co., Limited .....	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$100,000	None .....	...	\$21